

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1875.

BAD FAITH OF THE STATES.

M'CULLOCH ON OUR CREDIT ABROAD. INSOLVENCY DIFFERS FROM REPUDIATION

LEGAL TENDERS FALL SHORT OF THE CONTRACT

Can States Legally Impair Their Own Obligations

Epinion of Justice McLean on That Subject-The Effect of the Delinquency of the States Upon the Credit of the Nation-The Example of Massachusetts.

The last letter of Hon. Rugh McCulloch to the New York Tribune is of great importance to all the people of all the States. The following is the

history of any country, has ever, to so great a degree, surprised the military men and the statesmen of Europe as the manner in which our great army was disbanded at the close of the late civil war. Nothing, certainly, has, to such an extent, commanded the admiration of her finan-ciers as the commencement and persistent reduc-tion of our national debt. That nearly a million of men, a large part of whom had been long enough in the field to acquire a military life, should, when their work had been finished, go back to their homes willingly, peaceably, withcut a single instance of violence or disturbance, should, when their work had been finished, go back to their beames willingly, peaceably, without a single instance of violence or disturbance, to resume their former occupations; that a nation impoverished—for I think we have now come to a realizing sense of the fact that two-thirds of the States could not, for four years, be engaged in subduing and devastating the other third, without being impoverished, no matter what stimulus the war might have given to many branches of industry, or what apparent prosperity might have been created by a redundant currency—that a nation impoverished by one of the severest, bloodiest and most expensive contests that have ever been waged, should almost before the smoke had been lifted from the battle-field begin the payment of its debt, are facts that have excited, as I have said, the enthusiasm and commanded the admiration of military men, statesmen and financiers throughout Europe.

Do not these facts indicate the excellence of republican institutions, and the power, the uprightness, and the practical good sense of a self-governed people? What will the great Republic do with its army now that the rebellion has been subdued. What will a people, every man of whom is a voter, do with their vast debt when the question of taxation for its payment has to be salmiy considered—were questions which one might have heard asked—tauntingly by our enemies, doubtfully by our friends—in military, political and financial European circles in the spring of 1865. One of these questions has been definitely answered; the other is in a fair way of being so. The army of the United States is now a police force, sufficient merely for the protection of the frontier settlements against the scattered Indian tribes which still have a precarious existence in the Western Territories—a police force scarcely more numerous or expensive than that of the single city of London, The debt—three thousand millions ef doilars in 1865—will virtually disappear with the present century. The non-existence of a standing arm

"look across the sea" for a refuge against subjection to military duty; while the steady reduction of the national debt gives investors confidence is the national integrity.

THE STIGMA OF REPUDIATION. The STIGNA OF REPUDIATION.

The question then arises, How happens it that he national credit is not higher than it is? Why is it not, as it ought to be, higher than that of any is it not, as it ought to be, higher than that or any other nation?

I answer, it is mainly because the States have not kept faith with their creditors. The leases which, within the last two years, have been sustained by European investors through the failure of railroad companies in the United States have been enormous and distressing, and private companies fail on this side the Atlantic as well as on the other. So far I do not understand shas any of our private companies have attempted to repudiate their debts. If they had the sisposition to do so they could not. They can be reached through the courts, and there has been no lack of fidelity on the part of our judges in helding corporations to their engagements. It is not corpora-

through the courts, and there has been no lack of ndelity on the part of our judges in helding corporations to their engagements. It is not corporations to their engagements is undoubtedly what, just now, most severely troubles investors and prevents the success of all loans except those which are offered by well-known and dividend-paying corporations; but such failures creates in the minds of far-seeing and thoughtful men no distrist of American credit comparable with that which is created by the bad faith of sovereign Steles.

Exeropeans, especially Englishmen, deal liberally with insolvency. There is no country in the world in which an honest insolvent debtor finds less efficulty in "arranging" his debts than in Englishd. His creditors ask only that he shall pay what he can, and this having been done, he can start again, relieved of his burdens. Englishmen are tolerant of insolvency, but there are no words in their language strong enough to express their detestation of repudiation. It is the repudiation, absolute or partial, by many of the States which casts a dark shadow over American credit, and compels the Government to pay six per cent, interest instead of four on a large portion of its debt. Fortunately, the number of those who hold honds of States which have not kept faith with their creditors is not in Europe very large, but it is large enough to diminish seriously the demand for the bonds of the Government. A majority of European investors have entire faith in the integrity of the United States as a nation. They know what the Federal Government has done in times past. They know that in the darkest days of the war, and just at its eloce, when the debt seemed overwhelming, it paid in coln large amounts of bonds which had matured, aithough the temptation to extend them was difficult to be resisted, and they doubt not that a cr

LESSENING THE VALUE OF OBLIGATIONS.
That many of the States, in their dealings with their creditors, have behaved badly is undeniable. Let us look at their action from the European point of view. We are an isolated people. With the exception of Canada, which has little influence over us, we have no neighbors, and consequently do not feel the influences which nations in close proximity exert upon one another. We have not as fully realized the weight of the obligations that rest upon Americans as citizens of States as we have those which rest upon them as citizens of the great Republic. We have not carefully considered what must be the effect upon the European mind of the failure of States te meet their engagements.

citizens of the great Republic. We have not carefully considered what must be the effect upon the European mind of the failure of States te meet their engagements.

"A State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own centract than it can impair the obligation of the contract of individuals. We naturally look to the action of a sovereign State to be characterized by a more scrupulous regard to justice, and a higher merality than belong to the ordinary transactions of individuals."

Such were the words of Justice McLasa, a man alike distinguished for his high sense of honor and his profound legal learning, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case which involved the authority of a State to annul its contract—words that ought to be eagraved upon the walls of every State-house in the Union.

Now, while a State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own contracts, it can, it seems, not only impair, but it can violate and virtually annul its contracts by refusing to observe them. Fortunately for Judge McLean, between the form of government which he so greatly admired. A State cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, invalidate its obligations, but it can lessen the value of those obligations or render them a dead letter by simply ignoring them, partially or altogether, and relying upon its sovereignty for its protection against their enforcement, and this is being done by many of their own making, to annul thair contracts; this they are prohibited from doing by the fundamental law of the Federal Government. They do not, for instance, republishe their debts by making laws for their abrogation, but they render these obligations valudiess, wholly of in part, according to their own good pieasure, by declining to infinithem.

The State of Virginia having, under an agreement with her crecitors, issued new bonds—the compons of which were to be receivable for taxes—for twe thirds of the amount of the old ones, is compelled to adhere to her agre to compoi the periormance of these contracts; that while no State can make valid laws for the repudiation of its debts, there is no power outside of itself that can enforce an observance of its faith. Sovereignties within a sovereignty!

Ought we to be surprised that foreigners are perplexed by this peculiarity of our political labric, and confounded if not disgusted by the contradictions and injuntice that result from it? The sovereignty of the States provents an enforcement of their obligations, and this it was that made so appropriate and truthful the remark of our emment and high-mithed jurist:

"It is expected that the action of a sovereign state will be characterized by a more scruppilous regard to justice, and by a higher sense: f morality than belo g to the ordinary transactions of individuals."

The creditors of the States have not him to rely

than belo y to the ordinary transactions of indi-viduals.

The creditors of the States have nothing to rely upon for the fulfillment of their obligations but their integrity and their home; these, therefore, should be observed with the strictest fidelity—in rpirit and letter. Are they so observed, I will not say by the States that are paying nothing— pleading inability to pay by reason of the effects of the war upon their resources as an excuse for not trying to do anything for their creditors—but are they so observed by States that have no such excuse to offer? Let us see.

PAYING PRMISES TO PAY.

States had almost without exception been borrower of money, and for the money they borrowed they issued their bonds payable in deliars. Have a majority of them made good, are they now making good, their agreements? Has their treatment of their creditors been characterized by a "scrupulous regard to justice, and by a high sense of honor?" Have they kept faith, are they now keeping faith, with their creditors? Have they bot, on the contrary, for years past, withheld from them 50, 40, 30 per cent.? Are they not now withholding nearly 20 per cent. of what is justly their due? They are paying, it is true, in what Congress has decided to be lawful money; but what after all is this meney but unfulfilled promises, which are worth just what they self for in the market, and no more? They have been declared to be lawful money, but they certainly are not the kind of money which was borrowed by the States, and which the States agreed to pay in return for the money they borrowed. Are they, in any true meaning of the word, money? Is it not preposterous to call money promises to pay money, which can only be converted into money by the payment of a heavy discount?

Facts are stubborn things, which cannot be ignored; and the fact cannot be denied that many of our States are only making partial payment to their creditors. Availing themselves of a law for the existence of which they are in part responsible, every time they have paid the intorest on these bonds since the passage of the legal tender acts, they have compelled the holders to take, now a half, now a third, and now a fifth less than was called for by their contracts. Suppose there were in existence a great international tribunal, established by the nations for the settlement of all questions between mations and of the claims of citizens against sovereignites, (and such a tribunal would long since have been established if Christianity had done its perfect work,) which one of our distinguished lawyers would dare to go before that tribunal with the contention that the anti

LONDON, June 19, 1875. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

New National Bank. The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Westminister National Bank, of Westminister, Mass., with a capital of \$100,000, to com-mence business.

The count of the money in the Treasury vaults will be completed this week, and the report probably made in about ten days. The counting is now being made in the reserve vault. About eighty counters are employed, and are now working only in the day time.

New State Department The part of the new building east of the Executive Mansion, devoted to the State Department, if now receiving the finishing touches, and jby Saturday next will be ready for occupancy and all the papers and documents pertaining to the Department will have been removed to their new

Appointments. Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, has been transferred 'to be examiner of interference with

transferred to be examiner of interference with the Patent Office, vice Philipp, resigned. Ed-ward N. Callan, of the District of Columbia, vice Munson, resigned, and Frank L. Freeman, of Massachusetts, have been promoted from first assistant examiners to be principal examiners in the Patent Office. New Postal Card.

The Post Office Department has adopted a new design for postal cards, prepared at the printing design for postal cards, prepared at the printing department of the Treasury. On the upper left-hand corner is the monogram U. S., across which, in a scroll, are the words "Postal Card." On the upper right-hand corner is the stamp, nearly square, instead of elliptical, the sides of the samp hong composed of fasces and the top and bottom of band scrolls, the top one having the legend "U. S. Postage," the lower one, "One Cent." In the centre of the stamp is the profile of the Goddess of Liberty. It will be printed in black upon cardboard of the Eau de Nile color, and will soon be ready for issue.

Financial Statistics.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank stroulation is \$675,303,000, and for deposit of public moneys \$15,792,200. National bank notes outstanding at this nate \$434,735,134, of which amount \$2,589,000 is in national gold bank notes. The internal revonue receipts Saturday were \$449,903, and for the month \$3,846,628. The sustoms receipts Saturday were \$449,903, and for the month \$3,846,628. The subments of legal-tenders during the week amounted to \$1,985,572. National bank notes received for redemption during the week, \$5,799,973. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$2,240,871; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$50,839,000; coin, \$69,608,326; including coin certificates, \$23,673,800; outstanding legal tenders, \$575,771,669. Financial Statistics.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter to the collector of customs at New York upon the subject of a duty upon church

New York upon the subject of a duty upon church regalia:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, June 16, 1875.

Sire I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, submitting a special report from the appraiser on the application of Rev. E. Sorin, for the free entry of a sanctuary lamp, imported for the use of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame, Indians.

It appearing from said report that the lamp in question is intended to have a permanent position in the church, and that it is not to be used in the hard in the performance of religious ceremonies, the Department agrees with you in the opinion that it is not entitled to exemption from duty as regalia, and therefore declines to grant the said application.

I am, very respectfully,

B. H. Bristow, Secretary.

Wreck of the Almaretta.

Wreck of the Almaretta.

The United States consul at Nassau reports to the State Department, under date June 29, the the State Department, under date June 29, the total loss of the American schooner Almaretta, of Calais, Me., Merrill, master, at South Bimini shoals, Bahamas, on the 2d of June, while on a voyage from New York to New Orleans, laden with a general cargo of merchandise. A part of the cargo and ship's materials have been sold, and, together with the crew, were taken to Nassau with the wreckers. Among the cargo saved its a quantity of marble tombstones, (76.) which were being shipped to New Orleans to be placed over the graves of Federal soldiers who fell during the late war. These were taken to Nassau in fair condition, and will probably be reshipped back to New York. The crew, which arrived at Nassau on the 8th of June, were to take passage for New York on the 29th of that month in the British steanship Alps.

Rough on Indian Attorneys.

The following circular, addressed to indian agents, has been assued from the Indian office: The following circular, addressed to Indian agents, has been issued from the Indian office:

Siz: Owing to the unnecessary expense and confusion, and the not unfrequent fraudulent practices which are liable to arise from the employment of attorneys and agents by Indians for the presentation of their wishes and the prosecution of their tribal business before the Department, hereafter, by the direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, no such services on the part of agents or attorneys will be recognized by this bureau unless the party proposing to act as agent or attorney for any Indian tribe shall have first submitted the matter in which he desires to act for the Indians for the consideration of the Department, and shall have received specific authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to go before said indians and propose to them to undertake service in their behalf; and in all cases any conterence or negotiation with the Indians by any parties acting under the authority of this regulation must be conducted in open council, called in the usual manner, and in the resence of the Indian agent.

You will call the attention of your Indians to this regulation, if any occasion exists among them for so doing, and you will acquaint them fully that it is not the design of the Department in the regulations hereby established in any way to hinder the prosecution of their business, but to save them from unnecessary exposure and protect them from the designs of will men, and you will also instruct them that it is the wish of the Department that all their business be conducted through their agent, and whenever they have anything they desire to communicate to this office, it will be the duty of the agent to transmit such communication, glving full information as to their wishes.

No Arms for Alaska.

The following, addressed to collectors of cus-toms, has been issued from the Treasury Departtoms, has been issued from the Treasury Department:

The importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition suitable therefor into the Territory of Alaska, and the shipment of such rifles or ammunition to any port or place in the Territory of Alaska, are hereby forbidden, and collectors of customs are instructed to refuse the clearance of any vessel having on board any such arms or ammunition destined for any port or place in said Territory.

If, however, any vessel intends to touch or trade at a pert in Alaska Territory, or to pass within the waters thereof, but shall be ultimately destined for some port or place not within the limits of said Territory, and shall have on board any such firearms or ammunition, the master or chief officer thereof will be required to execute and deliver to the collector of customs at the port of clearance a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties, in double the value of such merchandise, conditioned that such arms or ammunition, or any part thereof, shall not be landed or disposed of within the Territory of Alaska. Such bond shall be taken for such time as the collector shall deem proper and may be satisfied upon proofs similar to those required to satisfy ordinary export bonds, showing that such arms have been landed at some foreign port: or, if such merchandise is landed at any port of the United States, not within the limits of the Territory of Alaska, the bond may be satisfied upon production of a certificate to that effect from the collector of the port where it is landed.

CHARLES F. COMANT,

Acting Sedretary.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

TROUBLESONE RADICALS IN EUROPE

UGLY SIGNS IN PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

SPORTS AT THE WATERING PLACES. TURF AND AQUATIC DIVERSIONS:

The Coming Contests at Cape May and Saratoga-Funeral of Gen. Frank P. Blair-Arrest of Alleged Express Robbers-Sermon to the Orangemen in New

SPANISH TROUBLES.

More Fighting Reported-

Povernment gives the following details of the military operations:
The fighting on Wednesday near Sanelares, in Carlists were under Perula and Carlos. They numbered eighteen battalions of infantry, twelve oss was one hundred and forty killed, many wounded and a number taken prisoners. The Alfonsist General Contreras twice brilliantly charged the Navarress with a body of eighty lancers, sowing death in their ranks and creating

The railway between vittoria and siranda has been restored, and that between Valencia and Vinaroz will shortly be re-opened. General Joveliar is at Morella, province of Castellon De La Piana. Weifer's (?) division is endeavoring to overtake Dorregarky. It has orders to immediately attack if it comes up with him. All the fords of the river Gallego, in Arragon, are sparsed. fords of the river Gallego, in Arragon, are guarded.

The President of the Republic had sent a police commission to the Government of the State of Fanama to consider the arrest of Gon. Camargo and other disturbing matters.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlist general, Dorregarsy, is being actively pursued by the Alionsists. It is believed he will attempt to take refuge on French territory.

MADRID, July 10.—Among the prisoners taken by the Alionsists at Canaarrega is a Carlist brigadier general and one hundred and seventy officers.

MADRID, July 11.— The municipality of Madrid have telegraphed congratulations to Gen. Contrerss and voted rewards to the lancers under his command for their heroic conduct at Nanciares. Official dispatches announce that the Carlists have attacked Guetaria and Irun and been repulsed at both places.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

Their Reception in Glasgow-London, July 10.—The American Rifle Team reached Glasgow this a. m. During the day they visited the principal places of interest, and made trips through Loch Lomond and the other lakes. They arrived in Edinburgh to-night. Mr. Robe son, the United States consul, met the team on their arrival at Edinburgh, and placed himself at their disposal. The Americans will remain in Scotland until Wednesday next. The Scotch riflemen started for Wimbledon to-night before the arrival of the Americans.

THEY VISIT GRUECH.

EDINBURGH, July 11.—The gentlemen of the American Tesm and their friends attended divine service to-day at Roslyn chapel. A dispatch has been sent to Colonel Porter, of the Twenty-second regiment, thanking him for the offer of an escort on the team's arrival in New York.

The team gave a formal farewell to-night to Colonel Mitchell, their referee, who sails this week for New York on the steamer City of Richmond. Colonel Glidersleeve and Major Fulton thanked him on behalf of their companions for his amount, service during the international match. Colonel Porter's dispatch and other communications touching the return of the team to New York were referred to Colonel Mitchell, who will make all arrangements on his arrival.

Moody and Sankey-Radicals Opposing the Grant to the Prince of Wales-London, July 11.—Moody and Sankey had their closing meeting to-day. The attendance was enormous. Many persons were on their way to Camberwell as early as 5 o'clock this morning. Thousands were unable to obtain admission to

the evening services.

THE RADICAL CLUB
of the metropolis have held a conference and dewednesday next to protest against the grant for the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER. The Cunard steamer Scythia, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, came in con-tact with a whale off Roche's Point and lost a blade of her propeller. She is detained at Queens-town awaiting orders from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte Stock Looking Up. Paris, July 11.—A very passionate debate is expected in the Assembly when the committee's intends to speak. He will insist on the legiti-macy of the hopes entertained by the Bonapari-iats of the rentoration of the Empire and predict their ultimate realization.

The semi-official Monsieur Universal says the Franch Government will be compelled to inter-vene if the Spanish man-of-war Vittoria bom-bards the ports of Lequieto and Ondarroa, on the Biscayan coast.

ITALIAN WORKMEN. Diplomatic Correspondence for Their Protection. LONDON, July 10.—A number of Italian workmen in Dalmatia having been maltreated by some of the Slavenic population, the Italian Government sent a remonstrance to the Austrian Cabinet, which replied that the quarrel was not of a national character, but originated from a reduction of wages.

The Coming Elections. The Coming Elections.

Berlin, July 10.—The electoral struggle is beginning in Bavaria. There is great excitement between the Ultramontanes and Nationalists. Much importance is attached to the result. The North German Gazette denounces the violence of the addresses of the Ultramontanes, and warns them that a victory on their side will be like the victories of King Pyrrhus.

First Day of the Second Meeting-The Pavorites Again Beaten.

Long Branch, July 10.—The second meeting of the Long Branch races commenced to-day.

The first race, a match of one mile, was won by Risk by a length and half. The winner was never headed in the race. Betting was \$100 to \$75 in favor of Felter. Time, 1.45%.

In the heat race for the Jersey Jockey club wars of \$200 for all ages anterpres money to see.

purse of \$700 for all ages, entrance money to sec-ond and third horses, mile heats, best three in five, three horses started. The heat was won by Spendthrift, beating B. F. Carver three-fourths

Carver. Carver led until he entered the stretch, when he swerved, and Spendthrift came away easily. Spendthrift pulled up very lame after the finish. Time, 1454. In the second heat Bigfellow took the lead and was never headed, winning six lengths before Spendthrift, who beat B. F. Carver by a neck for the second place. Time, 1.854.

Before the third heat betting was four to one in favor of Bigfellow. The heat was won by Bigfellow by a length; Carver second, forty yards before Spendthrift. Carver, until reaching the grand stand, where Bigfellow was given the head, winning easily; time, 1.4854.

Two horses started in the fourth heat. The betting was one hundred to ten in favor of Bigfellow. The heat and race was won by Bigfellow, in a gallop, by a length before Spendthrift; time, 1.535.

Third race. The Monmouth sequal stakes, value \$500, added to swespetakes of \$50 each, h. f., for three year elds: two miles; eighteen entered; three starters. Bay Final won the race with the greatest case, by fifty yards before Misdeal; time, 3.434.

Fourthrace, Long Branch steenleshase; hand.

who was one hundred yards of the control of the con

SARATOGA. Practicing for the Contest. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—The arrivals to-night are beavy, and the streets and hotels are gay with the various college colors. The indica-tions are that the attendance on the regatta next week will be very large. Less confindence is felt

The Coming Regatta - Arrival of Distinguished Guests.

CAPE MAY, July 10.—President Grant arrived here this evening in a United States reviewe cutter, attended by Governor Hartranft, George W. Childs, Seth I. Comley, Judge Comly, Hon. Adolph E. Borie, and General Babcock. Their

Adolph E. Borle, and General Babcock. Their arrival was announced by the booming of eahnons and demonstrations of enthusiasm. On entering heir quartors at Congress Hall, provided by Col. Cake, the band played "Hall to the Chief." The distinguished visitors will visit the grand regate, which premises to congregate more people than ever previously assembled on the island. Four immense trains arrived to day, and thenight is an auspicious gain one. The journalists of South Jersey were to-day entersained at the Ocean Honne, and this evening Alexander Whill der, proprietor of See Grove, has as guesta a delegation of newspaper representatives from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The steam yield. Eutaw makes an excursion to the Breakwater from Congress Hall, landing to horrow morulag, and will also accompany the regatts, continuing Monday, Tuesday and Wedesday. The Utiled States revenue steamer Tallapoosa arrived to-day, and will be used by the regatta committee.

BEECHER IN ENGLAND.

What Rev. Alexander Raleigh Thinks of Him Lowpon, July 10.—The Times having published some strictures on the address from Henry Ward Beecher, drawn up by Congregational ministers, Rev. Dr. Alexander Raleigh, one of the signers, has written a letter in reply. He vindicates the action of himself and his friends. In signing the address he never meant to commit any portion of Nonconformists to his views. He then proceeds Nonconformists to his views. He then proceeds to declare that it is not sound principle to assert because a mian may be blameable in lighter things he is not to be approached with an expression of sympathy by those who are unspeakably glad to believe that he has shown himself to be innocent of the heavier obarge with complete success. The letter concludes as follows: "I never supposed that in signing the document I was expressing any opinion on Mr. Beecher's sayings or deings in general. I believe the Christian sentiment of England will unanimously lament and condemn some things which Mr. Beecher acknowledges. In the course of the trial he has blamed himself without stint. Now. I believe, he has recovered himself, and will stand in honor and usolulness, as formerly."

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR.

Funeral Services at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, July 11.—The funeral of Gen. Biair took place this afternoon from the First Congregational church. The services were performed by Rev. F. M. Post, pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. Jas. H. Brooks. The church was filled to overflowing by all classes of citizens. Brominent among those present were Gen. Sherman and numbers of his staff, Montgomery Blair, Mayor members of his staff, Montgomery Blair, Mayor J. H. Britten, several ex mayors, Senator Bogy, ex-Senator B. Bratz Brown, etty council and eity officers in a body, the members of the First Misseuri regiment, of which Gen. Blair was the first celonel, a considerable number of ex-Confederate solidiers, and many of the most prominent and distinguished citizens. The remains were conveyed to Bellefontaine cem stery under escort of the First Misseuri regiment, and were followed thither by a large concourse of citizens.

Further Disturbance in Dalmatia-The Rioters Defeated. ers Defeated.

London, July 12, 5 a. A special dispatch to the Standard represents that the disturbance in Herzegovina consists apparently of a number of riots among the Sciavosian inhabitants of the villages in the western district, who have been aroused to resistance by the endeavors of the Turkish officials to collect arrears of taxes.

Large bands of fugitives, composed mainly of womes and children, cross the border into Dalmatia daily. The Turkish troops on the night of July 4 made an attack on the defenses erected by the insurgents at a bridge ever the Krupta river, near Celevo. After a long and bloody combat they were defeated, and fell back in disorder. THE EXPRESS BOBBERY.

Sr. Louis, July 10.—Two more men have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Long Point train robbery. All the agents of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Ohio and Mismediately the appearance at their respective sta-tions of all suspicious characters or those who cannot give a good account of themselves, and the detectives are receiving telegrams that per-sons are being held on suspicion, but the names and localities are withheld. GRANDFATHER GRANT.

Two more Arrests in St. Louis.

Mrs. Sartoris the Mother of a Boy-Lone Branch, July 11.—Mrs. Algerron Sar-toris, daughter of President Grant, gave birth, at 8:15 this morning, to a fine boy, weighing 10% pounds. The happy household immediately tele-graphed the news to the President, who is at present at Cape May. He immediately sent conpresent at cape may. He immediately sent con-gratulations and a father's blessing by telegraph. Many friende arrived during the day to congrat-ulate the hsppy mother, but by special instruc-tions from her physicians none were permitted to see her except near and dear relatives. This evening mother and son were doing well.

A Sermon by Rev. Stephen Tyng. A Sermon by Rev. Stephen Tyng.

New York, July 11.—Orangemen to the number of about 500 assembled to-day in their lodge-room, and under command of the Supreme Grand Treasurer, Captain Fullerton, marched to the church of the Holy Trinity, where they heard a sermon from the Rev. Morris A. Tyng, on "Truth land love," no reference whatever being made to the occasion of the gathering. To-morrow the various lodges will proceed on a grand excursion, by steamers, to Eim grove.

Death of Dr. Moriarty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.-Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, C. S. A., a distinguished Catholic divine, died this evening at Villanova, Delaware county. Deceased had reached a ripe old age. He was pastor of St. Augustine's church, in this city, at the time of the riots, when that edifice was destroyed by fire. He was a man of great literary ability.

Railroad Blockade-St. Louis, July 11.—A dispatch from Kansas City says an immense water spout descended on the track of the Kansas and Pacific railroad, near Kit Carson, on Saturday, and washed away twenty feet of the road. The blocksde on the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joe roads continues, and no trains have been through for several days.

Railroad Fares. CINCINDATI, July 10 .- The Pittsburg and Fort

Wayne and Baltimore and Ohlo railroads to-day signified their intention of reducing passenger rates from Chicago to New York to that of the Michigan Central road—fifteen dollars. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

ATLANTA. Ga., July 10.—General Henry L
Benning, of Columbus, Ga., died to-day.

Salmon Falls, N. H., July 10.—The Salmon
Falls Manufacturing Company closed their mill
No. 2 to-day for two months.

GLOUCKSTER, July 11.—Robert O. Thomas and
a companion were drowned this afternoon by the
capsising of a yacht.

HAMILTON, ONT., July 10.—The disease known
as black tongue is raging among cattle in the
country south of this place.

Bostos, July 10.—An inside staging in Trinity
church fell this p. m. Wm, Hurd was killed, and
three other men were seriously wounded.

ALBANT, July 10.—Edward Keily, a bridge
watchman, and his wife were run over at Otsego
by a railroad train last night and killed.

ALBANT, July 10.—The story that Flikins, the ALBANY, July 10.—The story that Filkins, the express robber, had perished in a sewer attached to the Clinton prison is discredited here. He has been seen in Canada. to the Clinton prison is discredited here. He has been seen in Canada.

WILEMERARIE, PA., July 10.—The funeral of ex-Chief Justice Woodward took place at four o'clock this aftermoon. The services were conducted by Rev. H. L. Jones and Bishop Stephens, of the Episcopal Church.

BOSTON, July 10.—The Prince Hal Grand Lodige of colored Masons, of this city, has received official notification of its recognition by the Grand Lodige of Germany.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The jury in the case of Monroe, on trial for the murder of his wife three weeks ago, this morning returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 10.—The Atlantic cotton mills, which gave employment, when running full capacity, to 1,250 operatives, shut down at noon to-day for eight weeks. The suspension may be for a longer time if the present stock of manufactured goods is not marketed. Operatives will lose \$80,000 or more in wages by the shut down.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Wilcox is the editor of the Saratogi Mr. George Wilcox is the editor of the Saratoga Scason.

President Grant is expected to arrive here on Tuesday.

Mrs. M. Henry, of San Francisco, is visiting friends in Washington.

Admiral Scott and family and Judge Rainey and family have engaged rooms at Rock EnonThe Hen. Reverdy Johnson has sustained more painful sufferings than ever from eye affections since the setting in of the warm weather, and acting upon medical advice has left his office and practice and gone to spend the summer at his larm in Baltimore county, Md.

The Hen. Montgomery Blair was the only one of the Blairs family who attended the funeral of Gen. Frank Blair, in St. Louis, yesterday. The father and mother of the Blairs are at present at their home at Silver Springs, and were too feeble to bear the fatigue of a journey to Missouri.

POTOMAC WATER.

NOW IT CAN BE CLEARED AND FILTERED.

PROF. KIRKWOOD ON FILTRATION. AN INVESTIGATION OF EUROPEAN PLANS

The Necessity for Their Construction.

The Different Plans Discussed -A Fair, Idea of What

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: The impure condition of the Potomac
water, a few week ago, has given an opportunity for various theories to be advanced. As to how such a state can be avoided in the future, looking on the matter from a practical point, and believon the matter from a practical point, and believing that relief, if it comes at all, must come from the shill of the engineer and a large expenditure of modey, I transmit you for publication extracts from a report made a few years ago by James P. Kirkwood, civil sugineer. Mr. Kirkwood was sent to Europe by the city of St. Louis to examine water works and water supply. His report is very elaborate and exhaustive, but the extracts given below cover all the essential points, and from which the conclusion may be safely drawn that no make-shift or patent-rap will avail. Filtration applied to the waters of the Potemac to the enormous amount of twenty-two million gallons per day will be an expensive luxury; so much sor that there is no power other than the General Government can undertake it; and if applied at all, may involve a radical change in the whole system of our water supply. To give the public seme idea of filtration, and the machinery necessary for such, as well as to dispet the filtusion of some that cur daily supply of water can be filtered through a sponge or a barrel of charcoal, or clarified by chemistry, these extracts at this time will be of interest. T. L.

Professor Kirkwood's Letter.

We are accustomed here to consider the filter-ing arrangements on European works as having in view simply the removal of the fine sediments which discolor river waters; but the filter bed equally intercepts and removes the fine vegetable fibres and minute organisms, vegetable or animal, which in all waters prevail more or less during certain of the summer months. The removal of this class of impurities is getting to be considered in England and elsewhere as of as much import, in England and elsewhere as of as much import ance as the removal of the sedimentary uncleanness which is more apparent. During certain of the summer months, when the rivers usually carry but little sediment, this forms the chief duty of the filter beds. The surface of the sand becomes occasionally as much impeded then with this matter as with the earthy fediments which more was uity clog it, and it is of a nature to tain the water under certain conditions more offensively than the other. The and filters are therefore considered very important instruments of purification in this relation. They become, indeed, screens of the greatest delicacy, intercepting all material impurities, not the least of which are the very small fish with which all waters are crowded at certain seasons. Most of

THE EUROPEAN RIVERS,

THE HUROPHAN RIVERS,
however, pass through lands where manure is
used more extensively, and where a higher state
of cultivation prevails than on the lands b. desting
our Western rivers, and where also a denser population usually exists. Our rivers, therefore, will
not probably for a long time carry at any time the
same amount of organic matter in suspension.

The filter bed was designed to get rapidly rid of
that very light portion of the sediment carried
by river waters, which take some time (a fortnight pr more) to subside under ordinary circumniances. This clayey discoloration, though trifing in weight, renders the water very objectionable in appearance, very objectionable in its
application to any of the arts or manufactures,
and no acquisition certainly either as regards
health or clearliness, lithough custom, swon the
Western rivers, may reconcile persons to its presence, aspecially when its absence is associated, as
there, with the hard and unpaintable waters of
the limestone springs. That portion of the sediment which, from its greater weight, subsides
rapidly, any within twenty-four hours, can be
more economically got rid of in subsiding reservoirs. The successful use of the filter bed presupposes the preparation of the water in a subsiding reservoir. Wherever the attempt has bee-

FILTER BEDS

made to use

FILTER BEDS

without that preliminary aid, they have either failed altogether, as in France, or rendered the water but partially clarified, as in one of the London works. On the London works the aid of subsiding reservoirs is being more and more availed of of late years, both as rendering the filtering process more economical, which they seem to have been slow to perceive, and, as a necessary auxiliary in time of flood, to the efficiency of the other. They have become, besides, valuable expedients, especiality on the Les, for the storage of water. In some places, as at Liverpool, Leicester, Edinburgh and Dublin, the large valley reservoirs required for compensation and flood storage perform for the filter beds the functions of a subsiding reservoir.

The materials used for filtration on a large scale are very simple. They are sand, gravel and broken stone, or shingle—the depth of the whole warying from five to six and one half feet; a layer of shells has sumetimes been used, placed within the stratum of gravel, but...lis is not found essential, and is now generally omitted.

It will be more convenient to consider here the most appropriate

BILLE FOR A FILTER BED

before giving the arrangement and thickness of its materials. The sizes in practice will be found to be very variable, and semingly to have followed no regular standard. The first filter-beds, at Chelses, proved inconveniently large, and have since, in practice, been divided. The new filter-beds at Stoke Newington London; the filter-beds at Liverpool, and those now under construction at Dublin, are fair specimens of modern practice, as applied to large cities. For small cities it is found convenient to make the dimensions preportionately smaller.

The areas of these are 45,000 30,000 and 22,500 equare feet each, respectively. Their forms are rectangular, 300 by 160, 300 by 100, and 200 by 110, 400 to 12,000,000 to 12,000,000 imperial gallons. At Dublin, when complete.

At Liverpool there are six now for a delivery of 3,000,000 to 12,000,00

in use now, and two projected, making seven in all, when complete.

At Liverpool there are six now for a delivery of 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 imperial gallons. At Dublin, for an assumed delivery of 12,000,000 imperial gal-lons, there are seven filter-beds in process of con-struction.

Each filter-bed, at short intervals, varying with THIS CLEANSING PROCESS

THIS CLEANSING PROCESS
the other remaining fallers must be competent to deliver the required supply without overstraining their functions. If, then, there are aix filters, five of them must be competent to the full duties of the service; and; fielght filters, seven of them must be competent to this duty, on the supposition, always, that not more than one filter will at any time be off duty. Should the direumstances in effect render two unserviceable, the remainder must have farea 'enough to meet the requirements of the case.

mest have area 'enough to meet the requirements of the case. We see, then, that the smaller the filter beds—with the condition, however, that not more than one shall be off duly at a time—the smaller will be the total area of filtering surface required for the particular duly. The materials available for construction, and their cost, will also measurably influence the dimensions to be adopted, and it must always be borne in mind that although there may be but one filter off duly, it will frequently happen that another is nearly unserviceable. It is therefore found best to give a liberal area of filtering surface, to be prepared for all the contingencies of the service. For a city of the pspulation and prospects of St. Louis, I will for the present assume 200x180 as

present assume 200x150 as

CONVENIENT DIMENSIONS,
giving an effective area of 37,450 square feet for
each filter bed. The bottom of the filter bed is
prepared to suit the circumstances of its position.
It must be made practically water-tight. This is
sometimes insured by laying concrete at the bottom, but quite as often by a layer of hard clay
puddle 18 to 24 inches thick, ever which a flooring of brick is laid; where the ground is more
than usually bad, both the concrete and the clay
may be used with advantage; when the concrete
is used the brick paving is not essential. Upon
this flooring a central drain running lengthwise is
laid, with which are connected on either side small
tubular drains of six to nine inches diameter, prepared for this purpose, the sides being pierced
with holes to facilitate the entrance of the water.
These side drains are laid nearly as right angles
to the central drain are forms to 12 feet apart.
The central drain referred to as in use on many
of the London filters is a double drain, performing
two offices—the lower part, which is covered,
gathering the filtered water, and the upper part,
which is open, delivering the unfiltered water
upon the sand, when refilling a filter bed immediately after eleaning, and in use then only for
that special purpose. This central drain is sometimes of brick and sometimes of stone covered
with stone flagging, the side walls of the lowest
twelve inches of the drain being in either case
laid dry.

THE WATTE-WAY CONVENIENT DIMENSIONS,

for this size of filter should not be less than thirty inches wide by filteen inches of neight.

A little reflection will show that the lateral drains can hardly be placed too close together, for it is desirable that the filtered water should flow to the collecting drains with as slow a velocity as possible, and the further these drains are spart the greater must be the amount of water ranning through each drain.

In the latest constructed filter-beds of the New River Works, at Stoke Newington, the lateral-pupe drains are dispensed with, and over the brick flooring dry brick are laid instead, forming a series of small drains not more than six inches apart from centre to centre. The filtered water findsits way into these through the open joints of the bricks. This forms the most perfect arrangement for collection to be met with, but it is also, probably, the most expensive.

These small drains deliver these into two central drains. This drainage skeleton rests on the base of the filter bed, and becomes the means provided to collect the filtered water and deliver it to the outer passages or wells. Upon the flooring of the filter bed, and covering the gathering drains, as well as filling up the intervening spaces, a layer of broken stones is laid, large shingle or CHARRY SPAULS.

The stone should not be larger than will pass

the Bed-Their Capacity and Use-

Filter-Beds Are.

THE WHOLE DEPTH

of these materials amounts to five feet eight inches, a depth which will appear at first sight inches, a depth which will appear at first sight unnecessarily great, since we know that the upper stratum of sand performs apparently the whole duty of cleansing the water. The different degrees of fineness in the materials beneath the sand and their several thicknesses were intended first to prevent the fine sand from following the water downward into the drains, and next to insure the presence of such a body of clean water below the surface of the filter as would penetrate the numerous joints and openings of the drains, and keep them full, without creating anywhere currents or veins of water of any perceptible difference of velocity. With the drains much nearer to the body of the sand, it will be understoed that the tendency of the water would be to flow through the filtering material more rapidly just over the pipe than at five feet on either side of it. The distance through which it had to travel might be so short as to induce its concentration. The low velocity at which the water flows through the filter, the uniformity of fineness in the sand, and the distance of the collecting drains from its surface, all work together to produce that regularity of action over the entire filter bed upon which its perfection depends. The large gravel and the brusen stone covering the lateral drains presents in fact, by the

voids on spaces

existing in such material, an innumerable collection of crocked tubes conveying the water in as
many threads to the collecting drains, and rendering as well its concentration impracticable,
All the clear water underlying the surface of the
earth, from which our springs and wells derive
their supplies, has been filtered into the clearness
in which it is found by passing through earthen
strata, where the muddy impurities which it held
on the surface after heavy rains have been intercepted and separated by a process precisely similar to that of the sand filter, so far as its limpldity
is concerned. Professor Kirkwood's Letter.

the attendant, with proper tools, readily keeps the ice separated from the walls, and although it frequently forms eighteen inches thick, and occasionally twenty-four inches, it does not interfere with the filtration, nor has it damaged the side walls, to which the floating cake of ice is never allowed to become attached. The water of the river Spree at Berlin, and of the Eibe at Altons, is usually clearer in winter than in summer. The filter beds on that account will operate for a forger period during thewintermonths than at other times without being uncovered. At Berlin and Altons, as I was informed, the filtering had never been interrupted in winter, nor had the works been damaged by the ice. In our Western rivers the winter waters usually present the same character of greater clearness during the winter stars during the summer months. But some winters are exceptional in this respect, and during such winters it would be desirable, and it might be necessary, to uncover and clean of, as in summer, any filter that should become, from an accumplation of sedment, unserviceable. The proposed rooding is of the filter beds to defend the hose has been our minimum mer would come into play here to defend the beds on occasion from frest, and admit of their being

THE WHOLE DEPTH

VOIDS OR SPACES

Practice would speedily indicate how best to meet any exceptional difficulty of this kind; and what had succeeded so well in the severe climate of northern Germany would probably not fall here. northern Germany would probably not fail here from want of the required ingenuity or intelligence to meet the case. In the worst stages of the English rivers a filter bed has to be cleaned once a week, rarely oftener.

The stuff, whether sediment or otherwise, intercepted by the filter, is found collected on the surface of the sand. In the process of its removal a thin paring of sand is necessarily taken with it, not exceeding from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The impurities carried by the water are not found to have penetrated the sand. The paring of sand is usually cleansed and laid saide for future use, except when fresh sand can be procured at less cost than the washing of the old sand. The thickness of the sand-bed is allowed to be reduced by these repeated parings from 8 to 12 inches before it is resplaced and brought up to the original lines. The renewal is usually made once in six months; sometimes but once a year, as

THE CONVENIENCE OF THE SERVICE

may permit. At each cleaning of the filter-bed the sand is loosened by forks for some 5 to 8 inches in depth, and afterwards raked smoothly over.

The sand is liable to pack close if the cleaning is too long delayed. In such case the weight of the water is felt upon the sand; in the usual state of the filter it is not so felt.

The filter-bed is usually filled with water from above by flowing it slowly upon the sand, either from one point in connection with an overflow drain or from several points on the side of the filter. It would be safer and more convenient as regards getting rid of the air to fill it from below by means of the drains there; but if this were done with the uncleaned water it would distribute its impurities all through the filter. The filtered water may, however, by suitable arrangements, be made available for this sorvice. When the filter has been once filled it is not necessary foce.

The lowering of the water twelve to eighteen face.

The lowering of the water twelve to eighteen inches below that surface will afterwards be sufficient to admit of the workmen removing the crust of sediment collected upon it. To insure the

of the water by the filters, as well as to prevent any disarrangement of the materials of which they are composed, the velocity of movement of the water must be very slow. There is but little difference of opinion among English engineers as to the best average rate, although it some places that rate is exceeded, the consumption of water having in such cases increased more rapidly than was anticipated, and the works fallen temporarily behind the necessities of the service.

Mr. Charles Greaves, engineer of the East London water works, limits this rate to an average of one half gallon per minute for each square yard of sand surface, which is equal to three and one third gallons per hour for each square foot of sand area of the filter bed. Mr. James Simpson, engineer of the Chelses and Lambeth water-works, who may be said to be the originator of the method of filtering now in such general use in England, gave as his opinion that the filtering surface should be predicated on a rate of seventy-two gallons per diem for each square foot of sand, which is equal to three gallons per hour per square foot. Mr. Henry Gill, engineer of the Berlin water-works, considered that the rate should not exceed half a cubic foot of water—three and one sighthy allons—per hour per square foot of sand. Mr. Thomas Duncan, engineer of the Liverpool water-works, who is a close observer, gave as his opinion that the works should have in view PERFECT CLEANSIEG

A BATE OF FILTRATION

of from half a cubic foot (three and one eighth gallons) to one third cubic foot (two and one tenth gallons) per hour per square foot of sand. The gallone above are imperial gallone.

I will assume half a cubic foot of water per hour per square foot of the sand floor as a fair exponent of the best English practice, and as a rate which, with the usual attention, will be certain to insure satisfactory results. This rate is equivalent to seventy five imperial gallons, or eightynine and three quarter United States gallons, per foot square per diem.

When the flow of water through the system of filters during the twenty-four hours cannot be made uniform, that is to say when, as is sometimes the case (in the absence of an intermediate clear water-basin) it varies with the consumption, being greater during the day hours than during the night hours, the combined area of the filter-beds in that case should be made to meet the maximum or daylight consumy the continuence of the filter-beds in that case should be made to meet the maximum or daylight consumy the case of the filter-beds in that case should be made to meet the maximum or daylight consumy the case of the filter-beds in that case should be made to meet the maximum or daylight consumy the case of the filter-beds in that case should be made to meet the maximum or daylight consumy the case of the filter-beds in that case should be made to meet the maximum or daylight consumy. The average rate of half a subic foot per hour.

The average rate of half a subic foot per hour presupposes a maximum and a minimum rate, both of which have

THEIR WORKING LIMITS. the West Aniolicesx water works, stated that it varied on their filter-beds from 11½ inches to 2.0 inches per hour; but these appear to be extremes rather to be avoided than copied.

The objection to the very low velocity of 2.5 inches per hour may not be apparent without explanation. The most obvious objection refers to the work done; the delivery at that rate is trifling and incommensurate with the coat of the machine; but the low velocity indicates another source of danger growing out of the compression or packing induced upon the sand by the sealing of its surface, and the risk of this almost imperious coating being of snequal thickness, and of the water venting likelf unequally at the thinner spots.

The filtered water from each alter bed should be delivered into a small well, whence it escapes into the proper conduit, and is carried atther to a common

common

CLEAR WATHE RASIN,
or directly to the pumps. The sluices at this well
can be so arranged by operating downwards instead of upwards, so as to adjust the head of water
actually in action upon the filter bad. When the
filter is clean nine inches of head will produce the
required flow through the filtering material; according as the sediment becomes deposited on its
surface, this head has to be increased two to two
and a half feet, warying a little with the character
of the sand. If the head be allowed to exceed

CHURCH SERVICES.

Republican.

CATHOLIC, METHODIST AND BAPTIST

THE SIN AND CRIME OF DETRACTION.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE RESURRECTION. SERMON AGAINST DESPONDENCY.

gravel or beach deposits, and is screened to the size wanted.

This layer of broken stone wants to be twenty-four inches thick to cover efficiently the pipe drains. Upon this layer of stone, properly leveled off, from eighteen to twenty-four inches of gravel is laid, say eighteen inches. This gravel is usually sersened into two or three sizes—the larger of walnut size, the next of the size of a harel nut, and the third between that and peasize. The largest size lies upon the broken stone, the smallest size at the top, the layers six inches thick each. Over this gravel there wants to be laid not less than thirty inches of fine sharp sand. The sand to be acreened to insure the requisite degree of fineness and uniformity. The lower twelve inches may be a little coarser than the upper straium of eighteen inches, but it is important that the two layers should be of uniform fineness and quality throughout, otherwise there will be danger of the water passing through more rapidly at one point than another. Rev. Mr. McKean, of Saratoga, at the Metropolitan - Bev. Dr. Samson at the E-Street

Baptist-Words of Ad-Vice.

Metropolitan Church. As usual, the second Sunday in July brought with its penalties of heightened temperature a holy balm in the soothing services of the habi a Obristian land is the sacredness of the ordinance more sincerely administered than by the people of Washington. The Sabbath is kept holy, the streets are tranquil, the citizens at rest in their various places of worship or in their quiet homes. "The Lord is in his holy temple—let all the earth keep silence!" and this invocation repeated in solemn tones by the clergy, seems to have the desired effect. The spirit of evil has no part in the sanctuary. A grave attention indicates the eleva-tion of sentiment comporting with the manifest

be said or thought of the direct influences of DECORATIONS OF ARTISTIC

color and form pervading the most of our magnificent cathedrals and churches, as a means of distracting the minds of the congregations from the
objects of true devotion, we would rather indime
to the impression that all things of beauty in art
or nature assist and strengthen rather than impair the devout taste. The sins of the week—for
which our Sabbath immentation is the absolution,
if a heartfelt offering—are banished from the
memory, as a resolution for nobler life arises.
Prayer so eloquent as the Rev. Mr. McKean's, of
Saratoga, (brother of our ex-Chief Justice McKean, of Salt Lake,) is like fire upon the altar of
the Lord. From it the fisme of devotion must
spread in all the borders of this land, to every
heart that feels its kindling torch.

GRATITUDE WAS THE THEME DECORATIONS OF ARTISTIC

requirements of pure worships and whatever may

of his petition—for the nameless benefits received during our past we k, and the infinitude of ills escaped; the diseases we have been shielded from, the health of our bodies preserved in vigor and beauty, the still greater good of our powers of mind. From the secular eares in which we might have forgotten the goodness of our great Father, he asked that we might reconsider his claims to the sanctity of his one day in seven, and give our special attention to its hollness. Led by our struggles and wants to seek his presence, we needed the humility of supplication to enforce our desires. Speak to us, O Lord, that we may not be troubled. Oh, Father, remember the aged—those who are trembling on the verge of physical weakness—comfort them. Thou with not forsake them when their strength faileth. Remember the mothers, whose responsibilities reach to the confines of the earth, that they may instruct and guard understandingly the GRATITUDE WAS THE THEMS

YOUNG AND TENDER

THE WALLS OF ZION. Rev. Dr. McKean is impressive in appearance and gesture, being tall and stately and graceful

and gesture, being tall and stately and graceful in manner.

Kev. Dr. Newman was detained at Round Lake camp-meeting at the request of the bishops and committee of the conference, and is expected to again fill his own pulpit on the ensuing Sunday.

The music of the choir, performed by Mr. Wid-The music of the choir, performed by Mr. Widdows, was one of his best selections, including the old national air of "Far, far o'er hill and dale." Under Dr. Caulfield's direction the choir opened the service with a bass solo and quartette of "Look down, oh Lord," from Mendelssohn. The solo rendered by Mrs. Caulfield was a touching melody, in the style of Arthur Sullivan's sweetest compositions, often sung by Anne Louise Cary. Mrs. Caulfield equitted herself with great honor, as did the choir, it is needless to say.

great honor, as did the choir, it is needless to say.

THE SERMON.

In St. Matthew, xxv:34, was found the text from which the Rev. Dr. McKean, of Saratoga, preached to the congregation of Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman a very impressive sermon on the three kingdoms, as interpreted by him from that passage of Scripture. "Then shall the King say unto him on the right hand, 'come ye, blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." In his ianguage and the context the seems of the last day are made to appear before us. The Saviour of men will be attended by a heavenly scort. Before him will be assembled all nations.

It will be a great occasion when all who have lived will appear to be judged by their great Ruler. A division will be made of all the peoples of the world. In the words of my text, the call is issued to the "sheep" upon his right hand, and of denunciation to the "goats" upon his left.

GOD GOVERNS THEER KINGDOMS:

GOD GOVERNS THERE KINGDOMS:
the kingdoms of Providence, of Grace, and of Glory. In the second I refer to the Gospel, which Unrist went, forth to preach, locating it in the soul. The kingdom of Glory is what this kingdom of Grace, prepares for us. We are invited to his kingdom of Grace. There is a theory that Heaven, is a state only, and not a place that it exists in our breasts, if we do but live in that condition of virtue to create it. I do not know from the Scriptures that we are to live around, floating in air, to experience the joys of Heaven. Christ says, "I came to prepare a place for you; I am going back to my Fasher, that ye may be where I am." "Behold, I create a view heaven and a new earth." Seven hundred yours after that, Peter says: "We look for that new heaven and new earth." John says, many years after that, "I have seen it." When the spirit called him up on the island of Patmos, in a vision he saw it—if vision it was. Lo! Heaven is somewhere, then—a place, as we have the testimony concerning Lazarus in Abraham's besom. The scenes described in the text relate to the resurrection. The doortine of GOD GOVERNS THREE KINGDOMS:

THE SON OF RIGHT BOUNDS.

THE SON OF RIGHTEOUSNESS
holding commune with him by his radiance; "in his mouth a two-edged sword." Christ returned to his beloved disciple. John is startled yet again by the trumpet. He looked up and saw a throne, the Son of God upon that throne, a rainbow about him. Why all this? The divine revelation was made according to our capacity, adapted loahow to us the spirit world. The central gure was Jesus. The Father says to the angels about him, "Worship him."

A man who became incarnate with our earthly minrs to save us for this grandeur of saother sphere. Where, then, is this kingdom of the future—this celestial abode of glorified spirits? We know not where, or why the other worlds were created which roam in the infinite space to which we off turn our finite longing vision—but for this, we believe it was not the original intention to keep man perpetually. We feel that it is for trial and test of his capaditities to enjoy the richer joys of the "kingdom of glory" that he is promised in reward for his fidelity to the "kingdom of grace" here.

HAD ADAM LIVED

the flesh be spared us? What has redemption done for us? It has taken us to that eternal Paradise of God where we shall be exalted to the abode of the faithful—that bright home to which we are going to sit with the augels in our rat-

This is a kingdom of inheritance. We are adopted heirs of God—joint heirs of Christ. "Inherit the kingdom prepared for you." How shall we be recognised as the inheritors? "Holy, holy, holy Lord Ged of Sabbath—." The angelic song ceases; but the bidden shall approach the throne. Into the presence of the Holy of Holice come the hosts of earth to be judged. How shall the king see us? What if our names should be last out? Will be pass over the record so as to forget our names? Paul says there are two ways of knowing. "Let every one who nameth the Lord depart from injustly." We mest God in the contract we make with him. The Lord who "numbers the hirs of our heads" pointent them out that are his. In that great day Christ will select his own, in Oriental countries, far back in the contractive misted a custom of hospitality still extant in which the host of an entertainment bestowed upon his stranger guest a white stone. This being divided, the name of the boot was inscribed upon half and given to the guest; on the other half

was engraved, and exchanged with his host, that in some after day each might be identified by his "stone." This custom originated, probably, in portions of the East where entertainment could not be procured by travelers except through private liberality of those who dwelt upon the roads whence the traveler wended his way. Draw we on this precious symbol, this "white stone," to identify our Lord. As we have borne the image of Delty, so shall he find in us the name of Jesus, the symbol of our fitness for the kingdom of glory—the kingdom of the future.

The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, related an ancedote of travel which coursed to kim some years since on the river St. Lawrence, as he was passing down the rapids to the "Thousand Islande," one of the most beautiful trips upon the continent, but haunted to some with dread in the great danger of passing through the "Rapids." As he sat on the deck of the steamer, gazing intentity upon

THE FOAMING WATERS THE FOAMING WATERS

concealing the rocks, through which the narrow channel is found by skillful pilets, leading in safety to the destination, the captain accosted him with. "How do you enjoy these rapids?" He replied, "I am disappointed, I see no danser and cannot comprehend the fear which has no apparent cause in this pathway among the bowlers." Said the captain, "I thought so; but we are now about to take on our last pilot, to steer us over the last sunken rock on which we would be wrecked instantly. Here the Government commands this stalwart Indian," nointing him out as the small cance neared the steamer containing two or three men, "to take possession of our boat, as only in the hands of such experienced skill as these Indian pilots make their life-long business can the voyage be made fearlessly;" and as I watched this brawny son of the ferest standing at the helm, looking neither to the right or the left, but straight forward to some object in the far distance, straining with eager yes fer

THE GOAL, the finishing waters parted, disclosing the threatening rock of destruction. Silence reigned, till
suddenly the staiwart Indian shouted, "I have
brought you through—the bowlders are passed,"
and I thought of our lives, of the rapids through
which we sail triumphantly at first, unconscious
of our fearful danger, till, as we near the last,
the sunken rock, the bowlder on which we may
dash to pieces, we too may neglect to take on
board our skillful pilot, Jesus, and go down to our
doom unredeemed. The rewerend gentleman fisished with much eloquence his thrilling discourse.

A large congregation was present at this beau-tiful church yesterday morning. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. A. Sheridan. La Hasche's Mass in F was finely rendered by the following choir: Sepranos, Miss Rese McDermott, Miss Alice Hosmer, Mrs. Bartel and Mrs. Thompson; alto, Miss Lona Preuss; tenor, Mr. J. Seifert and Mr. Soeryn; basso, Mr. Mr. Kouchling and Mr. Reliey; erganist, A. H. Missback. Previous to the sermon Prof. J. P. H. Blois sang the "Vonis Creator Spiritus" with fine effect. At the Offertory the hymn, "Jesu Del Vivi," a trio, was sung by Miss McDermott, Messrs. Seifert and Konh.

THE SERMON.

Rev. Thomas L. Powell, O. P., preached the sermon, basing his remarks upon the epistle and gospel of the day. He said:

My beloved friends, our divine Lord who came down from Heaven hambled himself, becoming one of the children of men in order to teach us words of wisdom, and in order to teach us the way to eiernal happiness. He knew in his own day the perversity of human nature; he saw in his day that there were many unjust stewards, and many who were regardless of the interests of their divine master and of their immortals souls. He knew very

UNJUST STEWARDS:

nor the harmony of the human soul. Divine Providence, in placing us in this world, has fixed upon us and has placed us under certain obligations. We owe certain obligations to society. We cannot live without society; we have claims upon society, and society has claims upon each individual.

The tongue; this member of our body is given to us, first, to extol and praise Almighty God; and, again, it is given to us in the dispensation of Providence, in order to make known to the different members of society, of which we are in accord, to make known to them our thoughts and our wisbes.

* * Speaking of detraction, he said: How often does it happen in the perversity of human nature that this sin of defraction occurs; that is, a taking away or a tearing away of the character and good name and fame of our neighbor? Persons may appear to be honorable and upright; may appear to be generous, but in their inmost hearts there is DISTURB THE PEACE

A SPIRIT OF JEALOUST. A SPIRIT OF JEALOUST,
and there is also, in their conscience, visible a
spirit of hypocrisy. They wish to appear greater,
were honorable and more upright than they
really are. * ?
My beloved friends, how often do you hear—
perhaps I might say, how often have each of you
experienced—the expression, "I heard such and
such a thing of such an individual; I tell you this
in confidence, but betray me not; speak it not to a
third?" Yes, the tongue of the sianderer is
there; the calumnistor is at fault. "Speak it not
to a third." But this second gives it in the same
confidence, and it goes

a thousand fold, until the poor wretch—the object of this vituperation, the object of this detraction—becomes, as it were, an outcast in seciety, and he knows not why. He knows not the guilty ones, nor the origin of this detraction, and his fair name is assailed. is assaied.

It is true that at times we are bound to make known the faults of others. For instance, a way-ward son is guilty of faults, and this individual is also a fellow-member of our own in the mystical body of Jesus Christ, we are bound, in charity, when we see the justice of it, to relate his faults to those who have control and jurisdiction over him, who may influence him and correct him in the evil of his ways.

him, who may influence him and correct him in the evil of his ways.

TRUTH TELLING.

It is not always well, it is not advisable even to tell the truth. In making this assertion I am not to be understood to mean that it is advisable to tell the truth. It is not always desirable to tell the truth when the character of our neighbor I at stake. If we enter into the recess of our own conscience, our hearts, we will find them perhaps much more blackoned by crime than is the sond of our neighbor. Because he is guilty of this faultare we to make this known to the people; are way spread this broadcast, everywhere through society? This, my beloved friends, would be contrary. I will say, to falth and

CONTRARY TO CHARTY

to do this, because we must help our fellow brother. Were you in his place and submitted to the same violent, sudden temptation, you might fall much deeper than he; you might succumb much more readily than he. It is contrary to prudence. Where is the prudence? Where is the benefit to society of telling them an evil that cannot benefit them? It is contrary to justice, because a good man's name is worth more to him than much riches. If we attempt to take away his good name we are in reality worse than the midnight robbur who deprives him of

midnight robbur who deprives him of

HIS TEMPORAL GAINS.

In conclusion, the reverence gentleman implored them to make resolution with the great
St. Angustine, who says: "None who knoweth in
stience his neighbor shall take place at my table." See that at your table in your conversation, public and private, you countenance no person to calumniate or defame his neighbor, and by
so doing jyou will indeed prepare yourselves to
be fit inhabitants of that kingdom of the land,
Heaven, which is the blessing I sincerely wish
you in the name of the Father, of the Son and of
the Holy Chost.

Sevenus by Br. Sameson.

Sermon by Dr. Samson. Sermon by Dr. Samson.

The Rev. George W. Samson, the former pastor of the E-street Baptist church, preached in his old pulpit yesterday. In the evening he preached an eloquent discourse from 1 Kings, rix:s, "And he requested for himself that he might die."

This request, said Dr. Samson, was the mark of white the proposers. The record and further "He is the proposers of the proposers of the proposers of the proposers of the proposers."